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AMHERST, *December* 10, 1775.

We intend to leave the Colony in a ſhort Time.

JOHN M'KINDLAY.
PATRICK HART.

AT [illegible] Iron Works, in *Frederick* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, is immediately wanted a ſufficient Number of Hands to cut 5000 Cords of Wood. The Caſh will be paid for any Part of the above Quantity that may be contracted for, as ſoon as complied with.

2‖ ISAAC ZANE.

JUST COME TO HAND,

And to be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, at the Store lately occupied by Mr.* TURNER, *a large Aſſortment of* GOODS, *conſiſting chiefly of the following*, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Shalloons, Dorſetteens, Durants, Velverets, Shags, Serge-Denims, Chair and Curtain Lace; Thread, Worſted, and Silk Breeches and Waiſtcoat Patterns; Silk Laſting, Armozeens, *India* Perſians, Lorettoes, Macaronies, Buttons, Tobines, Floridas, Taffetas, Bombazeens, Crapes, *India* Dimity, dark and light grounded Cottons and Callicoes, Lawn, Lawn and Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Satin Cardinals and Bonnets, ſtriped and figured Gauze, Pariſnet, Catgut, worked Muſlin and Patent Aprons, a Variety of Minionet and Blond Lace, Pins, Fans, Ribands, Necklaces, Gloves, Table-Cloths, *Ruſſia* Drab, Stockings, Worſted and Cotton Caps, Rappee Snuff, handſome painted Table Covers, Mohogany Coffee Cheſts, Minute and Hour Glaſſes, Hoes, Axes, Iron and Braſs Nails, Deſk and Drawer Furniture, Whips of all Sorts, Window Glaſs, Paints, Garden Seeds, Millinery, Jewellery, Cutlery, Tinnery, and Braſiery, Pewter, Copper, Iron, Glaſs, China, and Earthen Ware, &c. &c. &c.—— The Terms on which the above were purchaſed render it abſolutely neceſſary that I ſhould ſell for CASH ONLY.

WILLIAM PITT.

☞ I expect an Aſſortment of LINENS in a few Days.

CAROLINE, *Dec.* 7, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain falſe and ſcandalous Report, highly reflecting on our public Character, has been propagated againſt us in this Paper of the 2d Inſtant, by a certain *Joſeph Dejarnet*, Senior, of this County, viz. That we, by the Aſſiſtance of a Negro Fellow, made a Number of unſaleable Spinning-Wheels, and vended the ſame in his (the ſaid *Dejarnet*'s) Name, and alſo paſſing for his Sons: In Order, therefore, to undeceive People that are Strangers to us, who might give Credit to the Advertiſement of ſuch a fawning Sycophant, that we never ſold any Wheels where we were not acquainted, nor ever ſold Wheels in ſaid *Dejarnet*'s Name, neither did we aſſume to ourſelves to be *Dejarnet*'s Sons, neither do we believe that he the ſaid *Dejarnet* has the leaſt Proof for ſuch a Report, but entirely the Reſult of his own malicious Suggeſtion, as he apprehended we obſtructed his Trade and Cuſtom; for, at the Commencement of our Trade, he, the ſaid *Dejarnet*, uttered ſeveral Expreſſions meaning to prejudice us as much as in his Power. We could heartily wiſh the Public was as well acquainted with his Character as his Neighbours are, to have ſaved us the Trouble of this Advertiſement; but, in Regard to his Family (who are all very good Members of Society) we at preſent omit characteriſing him in his true Colours.

WILLIAM & JAMES SUTTON.

CAROLINE *County, to wit,*

This Day came before me, *Edward Brown, Richard Edmonſon*, Junior, and *William Southworth*, Junior, and made Oath that they were employed by *William* and *James Sutton* to ſell a Parcel of Spinning-Wheels, and that they never had any Directions whatſoever to ſell any the ſaid Wheels in the Name of *Joſeph Dejarnet*, nor to paſs for any of his Sons.

Given under my Hand, this 16th Day of *December*, 1775.

2‖ G. GUY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

To all Men in all civilized Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Colonies and Iſlands;

PATRICK MACKAY, Eſq; of the Iſland of *Sappello*, in the Province of *Georgia* hereby Gives Notice of a moſt daring and flagitious Robbery and Piracy, and requeſts their Aid and Aſſiſtance to ſeize, ſtop, and bring to Puniſhment, the Perpetrators of the Crime to be ſet forth at large in this Advertiſement, for the Public Good of all commercial Countries, as well as for the Recovery of his own Property.

About Eleven o'clock in the Night of *Tueſday* the thirty firſt Day of *October* 1775, nine armed Men came on board a Schooner, then lying moored off the Point of *Sappello*, in the Province of *Georgia*, cut both her Cables (which were all that were on board) and proceeded immediately to Sea. Of the Perpetrators of this Piracy two only are yet known, *viz.* SAMUEL PRICE and SAMUEL WELLS. *Price* is a ſhort ſlim Man, rather well made, about thirty five Years of Age, and was lately Maſter and Owner of a Coaſting Schooner in this Province; *Wells* is a tall ſlender young Man, about twenty five Years of Age, and was born in *Rhode Iſland*.

There were on Board the Schooner, at the Time when the Parates boarded her, a white Man, *John Bacon*, and three Negro Men; when they got near the Bar, they put on board a Boat belonging to the Schooner the above mentioned *John Bacon*, and two of the Negroes; the other Negro Fellow, named JACK (who is about five Feet eight Inches high) they carried off with them.

The Schooner is fifty three Feet Keel, twenty two Feet Beam, and about nine Feet in the Hold; ſhe is quite new, built in *South Carolina*, may carry about three hundred Barrels of Rice, her Stern ſquare and painted light blue, had bright Sides, and ſix Port Holes and two Quarter Lights on each Side. The Ports and Deadlights were not painted, nor the Windows ſaſhed; neither was there any Joiner's Work done in her Cabin, being juſt out of the Builder's Hands. She is taunt rigged, with Topmaſts ſtanding, but had no Yards acroſs; her Foreſail new, and her Mainſail and Jib Half worn. The Hook over her Boltſprit had been carried away, and was fixed with a Hawſer. She was lately purchaſed by the Subſcriber at the *Marſhal's* Sale in *Savannah* in *Georgia*.

When the Schooner was boarded by the above mentioned Pirates, ſhe was in Ballaſt; the only Proviſions then on Board were, about five Buſhels of Potatoes, and a few Caſks of Water. From their being ſo ſcantily provided, they may be obliged to put into ſome Port or Inlet on the Coaſt of *North America*, in order to procure, by Theft, a freſh Supply; it will, therefore, behove all Perſons on the Coaſt to keep a good Look-out, in Order to prevent their accompliſhing any ſuch Purpoſe; or they may probably offer the above mentioned Negro Fellow *Jack* for Sale, that they may, with the Purchaſe Money, procure Neceſſaries.

The above Reward is hereby offered to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend and bring to Juſtice the above mentioned *Samuel Price, Samuel Wells*, and their accomplices; alſo a Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the recovery of the Negro Fellow *Jack*; and likewiſe a reaſonable and generous Salvage for recovering and delivering the ſaid Schooner to Mr. *Alexander Roſe*, Merchant, in *Charleſtown, South Carolina*, or to me in *Georgia*; to be awarded and determined upon by any three Merchants or indifferent Perſons, or otherwiſe according to Law or Cuſtom.

PATRICK MACKAY.

GEORGIA, *November* 1, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 20, 1

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Mr. *Orr*'s in this City, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE about 14 Hands high, has a long Back and high Hips, his Mane and Tail which are thin, are rather darker than his other Parts; he paces and gallops agreeably, and has a ſmall Scar at the Root of his left Ear, occaſioned by the burning of a Wart. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to Mr. *George Reid* of this Town, or to the Subſcriber, in *Southampton*, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

EDWIN GRAY.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday *the* 11th *of* January 1776, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair Day, at the Plantation of the late Mr.* James Burwell, *in* King William *County*,

ALL the Eſtate at ſaid Plantation, conſiſting of STOCK of every Kind, the Crop of CORN, WHEAT, &c. PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. Credit will be allowed for all Sums exceeding ten Pounds till the 30th of *October* next, and for all Sums under, ready Money will be expected. Bond and approved Security will be required.

2 WILLIAM RUSSELL, D. S. York.

Monſieur LAFONG,
HAIR-DRESSER, &c.

IN Order to carry on the Buſineſs more extenſively, has taken a Partner, and returns his Cuſtomers his moſt ſincere Thanks for paſt Favours, requeſting thoſe in Arrears will pay him as ſoon as poſſible. From Mr. *Alexander Wiley*'s great Abilities in Hair-Dreſſing, and the general Satisfaction which *Monſieur Lafong* flatters himſelf to have given hitherto, they have the greateſt hopes of Encouragement from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, for whoſe Approbation the greateſt Pains will be taken, and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved, by

The Public's moſt obedient
And moſt devoted humble Servants,
LAFONG & WILEY.

Forty Shillings Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time in *Auguſt* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man Slave about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, rather inclinable to be knock-knee'd, is remarkably ſenſible, fluent of Speech, and very inſinuating. The Seaſon being warm, he carried but few Clothes with him. All I can recollect are, a red and white ſtriped Jacket, with ſome Oſnabrug Shirts, and a Pair of Breeches of the ſame Kind. I bought him, not long ſince, of Mr. *Holt Richeſon* of *King William*, where I believe he has many Relations and Acquaintances, and am engaged to think he is harboured by ſome of them. Whoever will deliver him to me, or ſecure him that I get him again, ſhall have the above from Wm. DANDRIDGE, Jun.

HENRICO, *Dec.* 22, 1775.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a WHITE BARROW HOG, with both Ears cropped, has two Slits in the right Ear, and one Slit in the left Ear, and an Underkeel in both Ears. Poſted, and appraiſed to SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

2‖ JOHN BLACKWELL.

NEWPORT, *Nov.* 27.

LAST Wedneſday arrived here, from Georgia, Mr. John Lewis, who ſome time paſt failed from this colony in a ſmall ſloop, Capt. John Wanton, loaded with apples, cider, &c. bound to Georgia; but off Charleſtown, South Carolina, in a fog, they fell in with the Tamar ſloop of war, on board of which was Governor Campbell, of South Carolina, who brought Capt. Wanton to, took out ſome of his apples, &c. told him he was a good prize, and put on board the gunner of fort Johnſton (who made his eſcape from ſaid fort when the Carolina people took poſſeſſion of it) and one hand more, with two cheſts of arms, and two trunks of piſtols and cutlaſſes, leaving Capt. Wanton and his men on board, and gave the gunner orders to go to St. Auguſtine for 200 men to come to South Carolina, to retake fort Johnſton. When they got out of ſight of the Tamar, Capt. Wanton and his men ſhut the gunner down in the hold, carried the veſſel into Georgia, and informed the committee of that place with their proceedings, who treated them very genteely; they valued the arms, &c. at 200l. ſterling. On examining the gunner, they found he had a letter from Governor Campbell, which they ſent to the Congreſs, contents unknown.

IN CONGRESS; DECEMBER 6, 1775.

WE, the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a proclamation iſſued from the Court of St. James's on the 23d day of Auguſt laſt. The name of Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, the aſperſions which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe, and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhments which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe "to the power that has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament! We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King! Our words have ever avowed it, our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands, a reſource which freemen will never part with, we oppoſe the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us: We cannot violate the latter by defending the former: We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided mounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which ſide has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt by the moſt inveterate and the moſt uncandid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why, then, are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance? We have performed our duty: We have reſiſted in thoſe caſes, in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſsly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the Crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged that "we have proceeded to an open and avowed "rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed: "Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile manner to withſtand "the execution of the law, and traiterouſly preparing, ordering,

and levying war againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws ſtamped with theſe characters, have we withſtood? We have indeed defended them; and we will riſk every thing, do every thing, and ſuffer every thing in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: But is this traiterouſly, or againſt the King? We view him as the conſtitution repreſents him: That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters: Happy it would have been for ſome former Princes had it always been preſerved on the part of the Crown!

Beſides all this we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected, that a proclamation, which, by the Britiſh conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great Britain and their brethren in America produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one, who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation, by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the colonies. How ſhall we aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime: The law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that a government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State of all perſons "who ſhall be found carrying "on correſpondence with the perſons in rebellion, in order to "bring to condign puniſhment the authors, perpetrators, or "abettors of ſuch dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe, who carry on correſpondence with them, might learn, by ſome rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them: Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies, and thoſe, who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no further. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution, go further than the law?

But, perhaps, the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution will not prevail: Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt: If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource. We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding, or abetting the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind and the ſame degree upon thoſe in our power who have favoured, aided, or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid, or abet the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: The law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or multiply puniſhments: Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons and the deſcendents of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice. We hope additions will not from wantonneſs be made to them on one ſide: We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

NEW JERSEY.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* NEW JERSEY, *and Territories thereon depending in* AMERICA, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The Humble ADDRESS of his Majeſty's COUNCIL for the ſaid Province.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg leave to expreſs the ſatisfaction we feel in the opportunity you have given us of meeting your Excellency in General Aſſembly, at this time, for the deſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as the exigencies of the province require; and thank you for that freedom with which you communicate to us, from time to time, ſuch parts of the letters you receive from his Majeſty's Miniſters, as may be of conſequence to the welfare of this province.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we aſſure your Excellency, that we know of no reaſon to doubt but that the confidence you are pleaſed to ſay you have in the affection and regard of the good people of this colony, is well founded. We are ſorry, however, to obſerve that, notwithſtanding this confidence and truſt, your Excellency expreſſes ſome degree of apprehenſion as to the ſafety of your own perſon and the perſons of the other officers of the Crown. We can, with truth, declare, that we are totally ignorant as to any circumſtances, in this province, that may give riſe to ſuch an apprehenſion, and are happy in believing that it muſt be without any real foundation.

You are pleaſed to call on us for an explicit declaration of our ſentiments reſpecting thoſe aims at an independency on Great Britain, which, you ſay, are at this time openly avowed by ſome men of preſent conſequence: In anſwer to which, we make no heſitation to aſſure your Excellency, that we have the utmoſt abhorrence of any deſign whatever to ſubvert that happy conſtitution of government, under which, not only this, but every other colony in America, hath long enjoyed the bleſſings of ſecurity and proſperity; and that we will, by every means in our power, exert ourſelves in the defence of it, and in defence of your Excellency and the other officers of the Crown, acting under the influence and by virtue of that inеſtimable conſtitution.

We flatter ourſelves that your Excellency will not doubt but that we ſhall be ready, on all occaſions, to join you in the promotion of peace, order and good government; and eagerly improve every opportunity that may tend to the reſtoring this province to its former ſtate of happineſs and tranquility.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *Nov.* 25, 1775. } By Order of the Houſe,
JOHN STEVENS, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM greatly obliged to you for the ſentiments of regard expreſſed in this addreſs, and heartily thank you for the aſſurances you give me of your readineſs to exert yourſelves in the defence of our happy conſtitution, and of the officers of the Crown in this province.

At the ſame time it gives me concern that I cannot agree with you in opinion, that there are not *any circumſtances* in this province, which may juſtify *ſome degree of* [illegible] *ſafety of* myſelf and the other officers of government. [illegible] is true I have not actually ſeen the aſſociations ſigned, nor the orders and reſolutions of Congreſſes or Committees iſſued, yet I cannot on that account, without being guilty of a ſubterfuge, which Gentlemen of your candor muſt diſapprove, pretend a *total ignorance* either of their contents or of their effects, both in this and the neighbouring colonies. From what has already happenned, the officers of the Crown will be naturally led to form a judgment of what may happen. Such of them, therefore, as have conſcientiouſly done their duty here, muſt of courſe have *ſome* reaſon to expect the ſame fate with thoſe who have done their duty elſewhere. It muſt be allowed, however, that thoſe who, from timidity or other motives, have been induced to purſue a different conduct may have preſent ſafety, but then, as it muſt be at the expence of their honour, it is not likely that there will be found many of them who will chooſe to pay ſuch a price for ſuch a conſideration, nor is it probable, if they ſhould, that they would meet with your approbation.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's colony of* NOVA CAESAREA, *or* NEW JERSEY, *and territories thereon depending in* AMERICA, *Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the Repreſentatives of the ſaid colony in General Aſſembly convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, his Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the colony of New Jerſey, in General Aſſembly convened, have conſidered your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

We ſincerely lament the unhappy ſituation of public affairs; and we regret that though we have preſented a dutiful petition to his Majeſty, yet we have little proſpect of his favourable interpoſition for the removal of thoſe grievances under which we ſuffer in common with his other American ſubjects.

There is nothing we deſire with greater anxiety than a reconciliation wich our parent ſtate on conſtitutional principles; but if the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons of the 20th of February could, without departing from the duty we owe to our conſtituents, have been accepted or made the baſis of a negotiation which would probably have led to any plan of accommodation, we have been and ſtill are greatly miſtaken.

We are ſurprized to hear that any perſons could have adviſed your Excellency to have ſought an aſylum on board of one of his Majeſty's ſhips: We cannot imagine that your Excellency could have had any juſt reaſon to fear any inſult or improper treatment from the people of the colony; and if your retreat would neceſſarily be attributed to either the effect or well grounded apprehenſions of violence, and be productive of miſchiefs to the inhabitants, however ſuch adviſers may deſerve to be eſteemed your "beſt friends," We cannot ſuppoſe them to be really ſo to the colony.

Your Excellency's ſafety, or that of any of the officers of government, we apprehend to be in no danger. We place our own ſafety in that protection which the laws of our country and the executed powers of the government afford to all the King's ſubjects. It is the only aſylum which we have to fly to; and we make no doubt but that it will be, as it hitherto hath been, found fully equal to the purpoſe both of ſecuring your Excellency and others: And we hope to find that the officers of government will conduct themſelves ſo prudently as not to invite any ill uſage; and that they will not make any ſuppoſed "Infatuation or diſorder" of the times a pretence to leave the province, and thereby endeavour to ſubject the inhabitants to any calamities.

We know of no ſentiments of independency that are by men of any conſequence openly avowed; nor do we approve of any eſſays tending to encourage ſuch a meaſure: We have already expreſſed our deteſtation of ſuch opinions, and we have ſo frequently and fully declared our ſentiments on this ſubject, and in particular in our petition to the King at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, that we ſhould have thought ourſelves, as at preſent we really deſerve to be, exempt from all ſuſpicion of this nature.

We have already reſolved to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and look upon it to be our duty to uſe our influence to promote peace, order and good government.

By Order of the Houſe,
CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker.

Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 29, 1775.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to make the following anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my thanks for your reſolution to ſupport his Majeſty's government, and cannot but approve your determination to promote peace and good order.

I ſhall avoid, for the reaſons I gave you in my ſpeech, any remarks on your ſentiments reſpecting the preſent unhappy ſituation of public affairs, and ſhall tranſmit to his Majeſty your opinion of the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons.—Thus much however I would only obſerve, that if you really thought, or ſtill think, that the making that Reſolution the baſis of a negociation would not have led to ſome plan of accommodation, on terms that Americans have heretofore ſolemnly and repeatedly declared would give them full content, then you have been, and ſtill are, greatly miſtaken.

Your ſurpriſe that any perſons could adviſe me to ſeek an aſylum, when ſo many Governors and Crown officers had been before compelled to do the like, is as extraordinary as your ſuppoſition that thoſe perſons muſt therefore be no friends to the colony.

It gives me pleaſure, however, to find that you *make no doubt* but that *the laws of our country*, and *the executive powers of the government* will afford *ſafety* and prove an *aſylum* to ALL *the King's ſubjects*. On the ſtrength of this aſſurance, his Majeſty's officers, who have now the misfortune of being confined in *Trenton* by ſome ſuppoſed unlawful authority, cannot heſitate to apply for that legal remedy an *Habeas Corpus*, nor can any of his Majeſty's juſtices of the ſupreme court have the leaſt ſcruple to grant it, nor ought any one to doubt "but that it will (as you ſay) be found *fully equal* to the purpoſe."

Your hope that the officers of Government will conduct themſelves *prudently* will, I truſt, be greatly gratified, at leaſt by ſome of them, if a manly conſcientious diſcharge of their duty to their King and country, as far as may be in their power, is conſiſtent with your ideas of *prudence*. As they have not even made the *real* diſorders of the times a pretence for leaving the province, it ſeems rather unkind to intimate any ſuſpicion that they would do it on a "*ſuppoſed* diſorder of the times." Equally unjuſtifiable is it to inſinuate, that any of them would be ſo abſurd as to "*invite ill uſage*," or ſo wicked as to "ENDEAVOUR *to ſubject the inhabitants to any calamities*." But ſuch ſuſpicions and ſuch language muſt, I ſuppoſe, be attributed to *the* FASHION *of the times*.

In ſpeaking of the ſentiments of independency *openly* avowed by ſome men of *preſent* conſequence, I had not the moſt diſtant thought, that you would conſider the remark as at all meant for or applicable to your Houſe. If any faith is to be put (as you ſay) in your frequent and full declarations of your ſentiments on this ſubject, you certainly deſerve to be exempt from all ſuſpicions of that nature. I even intimated in my ſpeech that you muſt entertain "an abhorrence of ſuch deſign." Your preſent diſapprobation of the eſſays tending to encourage that meaſure gives me great ſatisfaction, and I ſincerely wiſh that both you and I may ere long have the happineſs to ſee thoſe, who either *openly* or *privately* avow ſentiments of independency, men of *no* conſequence."

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 4.

Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon, New York Harbour, Dec. 4, 1775.

SIR,

I DESIRE you will lay before the coporation, the encloſed paper, containing my ſentiments on the preſent convulſed ſtate of this country; and that you will pleaſe to make the ſame public.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant.

To WHITEHEAD HICKS, Eſq; Mayor of the city of New York. } WM. TRYON.

To the inhabitants of the colony of New York.

I TAKE this public manner to ſignify to the inhabitants of this province, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant me his royal permiſſion, to withdraw from my government, and at the ſame time to aſſure them, of my readineſs to perform every ſervice in my power to promote the common felicity.

If I am excluded from every hope of being any ways inſtrumental towards the re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony, at preſent interrupted between Great Britain and her colonies, I expect ſoon to be obliged to avail myſelf of his Majeſty's indulgence.

It has given me great pain to view the colony committed to my care, in ſuch a turbulent ſtate, as not to have afforded me, ſince my arrival, any proſpect of being able to take the diſpaſſionate and deliberate ſenſe of its inhabitants, in a conſtitutional manner, upon the reſolution of Parliament for compoſing the preſent ferments in the provinces. A reſolution that was intended for a baſis of an accommodation, and if candidly conſidered, in a way which it will be moſt probably ſucceſsful, and treated with that delicacy and decency, requiſite to the cultivation, of a ſincere reconciliation and friendſhip might yet be improved, for the purpoſes of reſtoring the general tranquillity and ſecurity of the empire.

I owe it to my affection to this colony, to declare my wiſh, that ſome meaſure may be ſpeedily adopted for this purpoſe; as I feel an extreme degree of anxiety in being witneſs to the growing calamities of this country, without the power to alleviate them. Calamities that muſt increaſe, while ſo many of the inhabitants withhold their allegiance from their Sovereign, and their obedience to the parent country, by whoſe power and patronage they have hitherto been ſuſtained and protected.

WILLIAM TRYON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 30.

BY yeſterday's mail we have accounts of ſundry veſſels being lately taken by American privateers out of different ports in New England, particularly a veſſel with a preſent from his Majeſty to the ſoldiery at Boſton, conſiſting of coals, and 50 butts of porter; alſo a ſtore ſhip laden with neceſſary implements of war, bound to Boſton, the articles of which cargo are too numerous to inſert at this time. A ſhip and ſloop, laden with hay for Burgoyne's light-horſe, were lately ſtruck with lightning; the ſhip was burnt to the water's edge, but the ſloop, being diſabled, fell into the hands of the provincials. Freſh proviſions are ſtill very ſcarce and dear at Boſton; the enemy about 6000 ſtrong, excluſive of 360 matroſſes who arrived the 10th ult. Four ſhips arrived at the ſame time with artillery, ſtores, &c. under convoy of the Phœnix man of war, and fifteen more tranſports hourly expected, with matroſſes and marines, in the whole, to the number of 2000. The ſhips of war now in that harbour, are, the Preſton, Phœnix, Lively, Scarborough, Raven, Scimitar, Viper, George, the Spitfire and Cruizer of eight guns, Hope of ſix, and three ſmall tenders of four guns each; the Somerſet, Fowey, Adventure, Canceaux, Faulcon, and Nautilus, are at Halifax. The Boyne man of war had ſailed for England with General Burgoyne, and carried off a number of maſters and mates of veſſels who had been taken by the enemy on the coaſt.

The laſt advices from Canada mention that the Gaſpee brig of war, with all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal, were taken by General Montgomery, with all the priſoners taken near St. John's, except Col. Allen; that the fleet, with Carlton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but being intercepted by a gondola and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton near the river Sorrel, were taken, with 150 ſoldiers, &c. among whom was Col. Preſcot; and that Carlton, Luke La Corn, and two others, went off in a boat before the fleet ſtruck, but were made priſoners by Col. Arnold, near Quebec.

The 10th inſtant Capt. Wallace of the Roſe man of war, with about 200 marines, ſailors, and negroes, went on ſhore in Connecticut, plundered and burnt a number of houſes, and retreated to the ſhips, but not without the loſs of a Captain of marines killed, and 7 or 8 men wounded. Further particulars of this affair we are obliged to defer till our next.

On the 1ſt ult. a terrible fire broke out in the town of Saint George, in Grenada, which continued burning till the 5th, when all the houſes, except a few at a place called the Cannaſh, were conſumed, together with their proviſions.

An expreſs from Norfolk brings advice that the ſhips of war had demanded a ſupply of water and proviſions from the town, but as no ſatisfactory anſwer had been given by the commanding officer when he came away, he imagined they had fired upon the town, having, whilſt on his way, heard ſeveral heavy diſcharges of cannon; and as ſeveral other perſons have ſince heard firing in that quarter, it is probable the town is by this time deſtroyed.

On the death of Miſs FANNY STEVENSON *of* York, *who was ſnatched away in the very prime of life, to the great regret of all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance. By a young Lady.*

FOR thee, bleſs'd maid, I'll tune the youthful lyre,
Which nought but real friendſhip could inſpire;
And may the muſes deign to aſſiſt my verſe,
Whilſt I with truth my Fanny's praiſe rehearſe:
Yes, ſhe was good, affectionate, and mild,
A tender ſiſter, an obedient child;
Sincere in friendſhip till her lateſt breath,
And quite reſign'd—ſhe ſeem'd to welcome death.
Nor did ſhe wiſh in tears to leave us all,
When ſhe obey'd her heavenly father's call.
Why weep ye then whom ſhe has left behind,
Since, without doubt, a bleſs'd exchange ſhe'll find?
Yet, whilſt I thus reprove, the ſtarting tear
Forces its way, and bids my pen ſtop here.
Accept, my friend, this tear, this witleſs lay,
The poor, but only tribute I can pay.

AUGUSTA, *November* 20, 1775.

ALL Perſons having Claims againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Francis Kirtley*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in by the laſt Day of *March* next, properly proved, or they will not be allowed by

FRANCIS KIRTLEY, Executor.

FOR SALE,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about 15 Miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main Road from ſaid City to *New Kent* Courthouſe, *Ruſſin's* Ferry, and the *Brickhouſe* Ferry, with about 500 Acres of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having ſix Fields under good Fences. It is as fine a Place for a Merchant as any in the Colony, being within five Miles of ſeveral Landings on *York* and *Chickahominy* Rivers. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the Land, and know the terms (which will be made eaſy) by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

tf THOMAS DONCASTLE.

POET's CORNER.

To a Friend on the NEW YEAR.

All happiness, devoid of care
Surprise you through this rising year;
Each virtuous bliss on you attend,
To make you happy to the end
Of this new year, that so you may
Glide smoothly on, till the last day:
May no rude blasts your peace annoy,
But pleasing be each coming joy;
May all your future days appear,
Happier than each former year;
If anxious care should e'er attend,
May you ne'er want a faithful friend
To sooth your transitory smart,
And heal your gently wounded heart,
Momentary may be the pain
Till your lost peace return again.
May you pass through this vale of life,
Without a trouble, care, or strife,
With every social joy possest,
With health and competence be blest,
Till Heaven's archangel from above
Receive you with seraphic love.

TREASURY OFFICE, *December* 22, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, and a Resolution of Convention, I have appointed Mr. *Bartholomew Dandridge* to assist in signing and Mr. *William Byrd* in filling up and numbering the Treasury Notes.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 23, 1775.

THE surviving Partners of Mr. *John Prentis*, late Manager of the Trade under the Firm of himself and Company, earnestly request all Persons indebted to the said Partnership to pay their respective Balances to Mr. *Robert Prentis*, the present Manager; and those who cannot possibly comply therewith will think it but reasonable to close their Accounts, by giving Bond and Security to

ROBERT PRENTIS, & Co.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY *the* 3*d of* JANUARY *next, at the Dwelling-House of the late Mr.* JOHN PRENTIS,

ALL the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, also several valuable SLAVES, chiefly House Servants, among wich is a very good Cook.—And the Saturday following, at his Plantation in *James City* County, the STOCK of CATTLE, CORN, FODDER, &c. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all sums above five Pounds, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to The EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 22, 1775.

PRINCESS ANNE, *December* 16, 1775.

THE Subscriber's State of Health making it necessary for him to leave the Colony in a few Months, he desires all Persons to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be discharged; and those in his Debt, who are unable to pay off their Accounts immediately, &c. &c. are desired to give Bond and Security.

ANTHONY WALKE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Staunton, Augusta* County, the 7th Instant *(December)* a Servant Boy named BARTHOLOMEW ARCHIBALD, about 21 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, pitted with the Smallpox, very slim made, with dark short curled Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown double breasted Jacket with Sleeves, and a Coat, red Plush Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and Plated Buckles. He rode away a small SORREL HORSE with one Eye, and a large Blaze in his Face. Lads got to think he will pass for a free Man, as he has been some Time in the Country. Whoever secures the said Servant and Horse, so that I may get them again, shall receive three Pounds Reward, paid by me, ROGER NORTH.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable Terms, Several Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, some of which have Plantations with considerable Improvements thereon; also Several Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax, Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joseph Motley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Purchasers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authorised to act for me during my Absence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good Character, without a Child. Inquire of the Printers. tf

To be SOLD, on Monday *the* 8*th Day of* January *next, at the Plantation of Major* William Poythress, *deceased, on* Little Roanoke, *in* Charlotte *County*,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Deceased, consisting of the Crops of CORN, TOBACCO, and WHEAT, a Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, and all the necessary UTENSILS, at that Place.——Also will be sold, on the Day following, being the 12th, at the *Butterwood Quarter*, in *Dinwiddie* County, all the Crops of CORN, TOBACCO, and WHEAT, the Stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, and all the PLANTATION UTENSILS, at that Quarter.——Likewise will be sold on the Day following, being the 13th, at the *Tombacco* Quarter, all the Crops of CORN, TOBACCO, and WHEAT, the Stocks of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, and all the PLANTATION UTENSILS at that Place. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers for all Sums above five Pounds, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the

EXECUTORS.

N. B. The Monday following will be sold, at the *Butterwood* Quarter, a large Number of VALUABLE SLAVES.

ON the 1st of *January* will be sold at Public Vendue, at *Sack Point, Nansemond* County, two CABLES and some SMALL RIGGING, for the Benefit of the Underwriters on the Ship *Rockingham*. (tf)

To be rented for two Years, to the highest Bidder, on the 1*st Day of* January *next*,

THE Ordinary lately occupied by Mr. *Isham Allen*, belonging to the Estate of *Samuel Ashley*, deceased, about six Miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main Road leading to *Hanover*.

ROBERT C. WARREN.

DECEMBER 14, 1775.

THE Sheriffs who are indebted to his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents, are desired to settle with the Auditor, and pay their respective Balances into the Receiver's Office by the first Day of next January; *all such who fail to make due Payment by that Time, legal Notice will be given to obtain a Judgment next* April.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

FALMOUTH, *December* 4, 1775.

THE Subscriber intends to leave the Colony early next Spring: As there are many Accounts yet unsettled on the Store Books, which were kept by him at this Place on Account of *William Cuninghame* and Co. Merchants in *Glasgow*, and which he gave up to Mr. *Walter Colquhoun* on the 1st of *September* 1774, he desires every Person in that Manner indebted to apply as soon as they can, and have their Balances ascertained by Bond, or otherwise, as may be required. This will prevent any Dispute that might otherwise arise with Mr. *Colquhoun* in the Collection, and is a Piece of Justice due by the Debtor for the Credit allowed. JAMES ROBISON.

TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a considerable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premises, or to the Subscriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am also empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehensive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneasy.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from the Subscriber, on the 1st of *November* last, a BAY MARE 3 Years old last Spring, about 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a small Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded, trots and gallops very well. Whoever brings the said Mare to me in *Petersburg* shall have the above Reward,

LAUNCELOT STONE.

THE Subscriber will sell his Houses and Lots in *Newcastle* upon reasonable Terms, and give a Year's Credit.

(tf) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

STRAYED from LILLIPUT, in JAMES CITY County, a RED HEIFER, branded on the near Buttock C, and has got a Hole through one of her Ears. Any Person finding the above Heifer, on bringing it to the Subscriber, or to the Printers, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

tf HENRY CHAPLIN.

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this
PRINTING-OFFICE,
A large and exact VIEW of the late
BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,
Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.
Also an accurate MAP of
The present SEAT of CIVIL WAR,
Taken by an able Draughtsman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

SUFFOLK, *Dec.* 6, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony soon, and to return in a few Months.

SAMUEL DONALDSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th Instant *(July)* two Servant Men, viz. JOHN STAUNTON, an *Englishman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with short dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and striped and Check Trousers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blacksmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears short dark Hair, of a swarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and striped and Check Trousers.—I imagine they will endeavour to pass for Sailors, as from the ships of war. I have heard that they were seen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if secured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the first of *June* last, a likely *Virginia* born Slave named SIMON, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, has remarkable large Feet, a Scar near his Chin, and has lost the End of his Finger on his left Hand. He has been seen lurking about Mr. *William Robins*'s, in *Robins's Neck, Gloucester* County, and it is thought he is now there, supported and harboured by said *Robins*'s Negroes, who are his Relations. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid Slave, and deliver him to me, in *James City* County, shall have 3l. Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

tf JOHN STRINGER.

Seven Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, and carried off from Mr. *William Hardyman*'s, in *Charles City*, the 7th of *October* last, by a certain *John Gwyn*, TWO BLACK HORSES, with SADDLES and BRIDLES; one of them is the Property of Major *Peterfield Trent*, the other of the Subscriber. One of the Horses is about 14¼ Hands high, without any Brand that I remember, or any White about him; has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, droops in his Rump, about 7 Years old, paces fast, and remarkably easy; with him was a small Hunting Saddle, with a Hogskin Seat, a Saddle Cloth and Housing of blue Cloth, in a Piece, and bound round with buff-coloured Cloth, in Imitation of Lace. The other Horse, which is Mr. *Trent*'s Property, had a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, about 13 Hands high, trots and gallops, and when out of [illegible] very hard to catch; I am neither acquainted with his [illegible] age. On him was a large Hunting Saddle, with a [illegible] Buck-skin Seat, and a Leather Slip Cover that fitted [illegible] to the Saddle.——The said *John Gwyn* is by Trade a House Carpenter and Joiner, a middle sized Man, wearing his own light brown Hair, and had on a light blue Cloth Coat, with, I think, Metal Buttons; his other Articles of Dress I cannot recollect. He stutters so very remarkably, that, when attempting to speak, the Muscles of his Face, and most Parts of his Body, seem as if convulsed. I understand he worked some Time on Colonel *Fielding Lewis*'s House at *Fredericksburg*, with Mr. *Jerome* in *Williamsburg*, and lately on Mr. *Carter*'s House at *Shirley*, in *Charles City*. He also has lived with the Man with whom he served his Time, at *St. Inego*'s, in *Saint Mary*'s County, *Maryland*; it is therefore probable he may have gone that Way, and it is requested of the Gentlemen at the different Ferries on *Potowmack* to take Notice of such a Traveller. The largest black Horse was bred by, and purchased of, Capt. *John Ottoway Clarke*, in *St. Mary*'s County, *Maryland*. I will give 40s. for the Horses and Saddles, delivered here, and allow reasonable Expenses in bringing them, and 5l. on Conviction of the Villain, who I hope will be secured in some Gaol convenient to where he may be apprehended.

CHESTERFIELD. WILLIAM BLACK.

☞ Since the above Date, the small black Horse got away from *Gwyn*, somewhere about *Charles City* Courthouse, and was taken up in *Shirley* Pasture, and brought Home, together with the smallest Saddle, without any Saddle Cloth.——It has been discovered, since *Gwyn* went off, that he obtained Credit from *Mr. James Lyle*, Merchant in *Manchester*, to the Amount of above 8 l. by Means of a forged Order in the Name of Mr. *Hardyman* of *Charles City*.

ADJOINING the House of JAMES FRENCH, in the new Town of *Petersburg*, is carried on by the Subscribers a Manufactory of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, also Women's Leather, Cloth, Callimanco, Silk, and Satin Shoes; all of which are made after the newest Fashion, and equal in Goodness and Workmanship to any imported from *London*, many of the Hands having worked with *Didsbury* and other capital Tradesmen in that Branch. As we purpose continuing and carrying on this Business to a considerable Extent, we shall endeavour to do the Work well, and at a moderate Price; but no Credit will be allowed by (6) JOHN BLANEY, & Co.

TO BE SOLD

At PUBLIC AUCTION, *pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr.* JOHN TODD BICKERTON, *deceased, at* HANOVER *Courthouse, the first* Thursday *in* January *next, being Court Day*,

ONE Thousand eight Hundred and forty six Acres of LAND lying on *Falling* River, in the County of *Bedford*; also eight *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of 4 Men, 3 Women, and 1 Child, all young, and very likely.——Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to 5 The EXECUTORS.

☞ Mrs. *Martha Bickerton* claims her Dower in said Land.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was some Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelson*. It is with good Reason suspected that he is lurking about *West Point*, and that he is harboured by some of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever secures and delivers the said Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, shall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearskin Jacket lined with Plaid, Osnabrug Trousers, old Shoes, and Half worn Castor Hats. Their Bundles consist, as it is supposed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Osnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a swarthy Complexion, dark short frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has short straight Hair, swarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is sore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddish down Look, brown straight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one striped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue spotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and some other Things which cannot be described.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Nose, speaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glass Eye, and white Breast and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and answers to the Name of *Turk*. The said *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be described. Whoever takes up, and secures the said Servants, shall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—15s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.